

Cotton & Stewart

Have received a large supply of  
PAPER HANGINGS.  
Of various figures and of the newest fashion.

April 29.

District of Columbia;  
County of Alexandria, March adjourned,  
1806.

Mrs. Coats, George M. Munn,  
and Robert Moore, comp'ts.

AGAINST

William Powers, Jas. Card, Wm. Galloway, and Thomas Moore,  
Galloway, and Thomas Moore,  
defendants.

The defendant, William Powers, having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said William Powers is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants, James Card, William Galloway, and Thomas Moore, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts due them owing to, or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant, William Powers, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Test.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

law 2m

District of Columbia.  
County of Alexandria, J. March adjourned,  
1806.

John Hallowell, Complainant,

vs.

Kearney Wharton, Rufus Bigelow, John G. Proud, John G. Ladd, & Thomas Vowell, jun. President of the Bank of Potowmack—Defend-  
ants.

THE defendant KEARNEY WHARTON, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Kearney Wharton is not an inhabitant of this district: On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Rufus Bigelow, John G. Proud, John G. Ladd, and Thomas Vowell, jun. President of the Bank of Potowmack, do not pay away, convey, secrete, the debts by them owing to the estate, or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Kearney Wharton, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy. Test.  
G. Deneale, c. c.  
May 19. law 2m

District of Columbia.  
County of Alexandria, J. March adjourned,  
1806.

J.iah Watson, Complainant, v. 2.

John R. Wheaton, James

McCannahan, Bernard,

Ghequier, Dennis Ram-

say, & George Clement,

Son, Defendants.

THE defendant Bernard Ghequier, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said Bernard Ghequier is not an inhabitant of this district: On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A copy.

Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

law 2m

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county of administration on the personal estate of John Yost, senior, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of his estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1806.

Rebecca Yost, Adm'r.

law 2m

N. B. All persons indebted to the above, are requested to make immediate payment to the administratrix.

PRINTED DAILY  
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1806.

[No. 1613.

## SALES AT VENUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD,

At the Vendue-Store,

Corner of Prince and Water streets,  
Variety of DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the  
bills of the day.]

All kind of goods, which are on limitation and  
prices of which are established, can at any  
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-

citation and price.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

SALT Afloat.

The CARGO of the Ship Alexandria,  
Capt. Brandt,

CONSISTING OF

000 bushels Coarse Lyeing on  
SALT,

Will be sold on very reasonable terms, if imme-  
diate application is made.

Lawrafon & Fowle.

May 27. For Freight or Charter,

The Ship ENTERPRISE,  
Capt. Colcord.

About 300 hogheads butter—now laying at  
merchants wharf—a fine new vessel. A prefer-  
ence will be given to Liverpool, and advances  
made on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox  
Co.

William Hodgson.

Who has for sale, on board said ship,  
500 sacks Liverpool stoved Salt,  
6000 bushels do. coarse.

May 24.

Plaster Paris & Lime—afloat.

100 tons Plaster Paris,  
70 casks Lime,

On board Brig Name, Captain Hall,  
AND FOR SALE, BY

Lawrafon & Fowle.

He have also received by said Brig. Schooner  
Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,  
30 boxes Cod Fish

70 do. Mould and Dift Candles  
120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap

1 Bale Beelboon Gorials  
Imperial, TEAS,  
Young Hyson's of the latest importations.

20 barrels N. E. Rum  
75 casks Bellona Gunpowder  
10 cases Fig Wine

In Store,  
Prime Beer and Pork  
Roula and Raven Duck  
Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea  
Mulecada Sugar  
Coke, Claret and Madeira Wine

200 Boxes Mould and Dift Candles  
50 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

For Freight,  
The Brig NANCY,  
R. B. HALE, Master

Berthes about 1200 barrels. She  
is in good order and will be ready to  
receive a cargo in three days.

Apply as above.

FRESH TEAS.

Now lauding from on board the brig Harmony  
from New York

2 cchells Young Hyson

do. Hyson S

Which will be  
ate terms by

Jar

April 21.

BOTTLE

Morrow morning  
aged each  
dray with

will go

When the extra  
wholesome hev  
be paid for 90 do

Orders from 4

will be exec  
ply to

May 3.

## TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received by the latest arrivals a hand-  
some assortment of

## SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colombia Mull Muslins  
Diagonal laced and pequer  
ditto  
Cut gauze, japanned and  
honey-comb do.  
Plain and figured leno  
Pequer crapse  
Plain cambric, jaconet and  
mull muslins  
Plain & colored hair-cord  
ed cambric  
India & British book mus-  
lin  
Do. do. handkerchiefs  
Linen veils  
Lace cambric and tam-  
bored mull shawls  
Honey-comb and imperial  
satinet do.  
Undressed ginghams, chintz  
and calicoes  
Silk and cotton Chambray  
Italian Mantua  
Ribands  
Italian sewing silk  
Silk and cotton hosiery

## ALSO,

## FRESH TEAS,

Of a superior quality, in small Leaden canisters and  
by the pound.

May 6.

## WILL BE LANDED,

THIS DAY,

At Hewes and Midler's wharf,

The Cargo of the Sloop President,

From Guadaloupe—consisting of

Prime Green Coffee & Sugar:

Which will be sold low if immediate applica-

tion is made to

Mordecai Miller.

May 17.

## The Sloop President,

Will be sold low, if immediate application is  
made to

M. M.

O. P. FINLEY,

FAIRFAX STREET;

Has imported in the William and John, Captain

Woodhouse,

A large and general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery,

&c.

Which he will dispose of by wholesale and re-  
tail, on the accustomed terms to punctual cus-  
tomers.

May 15.

JUST IMPORTED,

Per ship WILLIAM MURDOCH, from London

A PARCEL OF

SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Printed Calicos and Cambrics,

Narrow cord, tape stripe, and cambric dimities,

Cotton Chambray, and Chambray muslins,

Plain and figured Italian fustians,

Plain jaconet and cambric muslins,

A great variety of fashionable fancy muslins,

shawls, veils, and handkerchiefs,

Hosiery, silk gloves, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

Richard Veitch & Co.

May 13.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS are in

useable packages for the West India market, and  
intended to Drawback.

Colston and Turner,

Have received from New York, and are now

opening at their Lizer Store, on Royal street,  
opp. Mr. James Russel's,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths,

brown Hollands, Platillas, and Ticklenburgs,

And daily expect,

Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dow-

laps, Sheetings, Threads, &c.

Also for Sale,

A few cheffets of Imperial and Hyson

Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks

of Liverpool Salt.

May 9.

24 hogheads retailing Molasses

24 do. Sugar, of good quality

26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection

1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine

5 boxes Cotton Cards

2 sacks Sago

2 do. Licorice Root

Barrels of Clover and beds Grafs Seed

A quantity of red Seal Leather, and

100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

From the United States Gazette.

To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled,

THE MEMORIAL  
Of Samuel S. Ogden of the city of New York, merchant,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWEITH,

THAT your memorialist is under a criminal prosecution for an offence against the laws of the United States, of which if he is guilty he has been led into the error by the conduct of the officers of the executive government, who now intend bringing upon him the penalties of the law, to sacrifice his character, fortune and liberty, in expiation of their own errors, or to decry the vengeance of foreign governments, by offering him as a victim to their resentments.

Your memorialist is the owner of an armed ship called the Leander, which lately sailed from the port of New York under the command or direction of general Francisco de Miranda, to whom your memorialist chartered the said ship. Your memorialist in his mercantile capacity was an active agent in fitting and providing her for the voyage in which she sailed. And for his agency in this respect he now stands indicted.

But your memorialist did not know that there was any law of the United States, which forbade him to act as he has done, in relation to the above mentioned ship, nor could he believe that his acts were criminal, when he was certain that the projects of general Miranda as connected with the expedition of an armament from the U. States had not only been fully communicated to the president and to the secretary of state, but had received their applause and encouragement. When he knew also that the executive officers of the government of the United States, at the city of New York, had a full knowledge of the extraordinary equipments of the Leander, and when he found that no measures were taken to caution your memorialist or to check these preparations.

If the acts of your memorialist have been illegal, he cannot doubt but that the laws may be put in force against him. They may be instruments in the hands of that executive, who has rendered him obnoxious to the punishment they denounce. Yet as there must be in a free government some shelter in every case from injustice and oppression, your memorialist turns with confident hopes to the assembled representatives of a free people, and trusts, that if it shall appear to them, that one of their fellow citizens has been seduced into an error by the encouragement of the executive, that executive will not be suffered to prostitute its power by bringing on him punishment, when the guilt, if any there be, rests upon themselves.

Your memorialist has not only to complain of the injustice of causing him to be prosecuted as a criminal, but to represent to you the illegal manner of conducting that prosecution, by which the most sacred rights of a citizen have been violated, and the first principles of justice trampled under foot by a magistrate of the United States. That the case of your memorialist may be fully before your honorable body, he will proceed to give a candid history of all the facts which have relation to the offence of which he is accused.

Your memorialist was unacquainted with general Miranda till about the 23d of December last, when he returned from Washington. He then applied to your memorialist as the owner of the ship Leander, which he proposed to engage to transport him with some men, munition and implements of war, to a port in the Spanish territory in South America, at the same time inviting your memorialist to provide a variety of those articles, which his project required, and in order to induce your memorialist to embark in the enterprise, and to convince him that it had the approbation of the government of the United States, the following facts were disclosed to your memorialist and were corroborated by the representation of colonel William S. Smith, surveyor of the port of New York, and by the documents herein after mentioned.

General Miranda is a native of the province of Carracas, in South America, where he spent the earlier part of his life. The inhabitants of that country were represented as groaning under their dependence on a despotic government and anxious to throw off the yoke. Many of general Miranda's countrymen were also stated to have been long desirous of freeing themselves from their bondage, looking to him as their expected deliverer, and ready to receive & unite with him whenever he should bring them a hope of success. It was further

suggested that general Miranda had long entertained a design of emancipating his native country which was disclosed to Mr. Jefferson and the design approved by him, so long ago as when Mr. Jefferson was minister at the court of France from the U. States. That general Miranda had been for some years soliciting and expecting aid in his enterprise from Great Britain, but that at length finding his expectations of assistance from that quarter fallacious he had left that country and embarked for this, not with an intent to relinquish his design, but with the hope of finding here the means of success; that he had arrived in New York in the beginning of November last, bringing with him a very interesting and important letter to a gentleman of the first consequence in New York, which fully developed his designs, and stated that he had embarked for the United States, on the execution of the great plan, which he had for so many years meditated for the liberation of his country. That in utter despair of the British government taking any decisive step, he had at last determined to try what could be effected by such resources as America could furnish, and might be willing to afford him either as an enterprise sanctioned by public authority or undertaken by individual adventurers.

Your memorialist was well assured that this letter was about the latter end of November, communicated to the secretary of state and to the President of the United States; that after it had been some days in the hands of the secretary of state, the receipt of it was acknowledged by him; and that about the last of the same month, general Miranda proceeded to Washington, to communicate personally his plan to the government. That immediately after his arrival at Washington, general Miranda visited the secretary of state; that in his first interview he informed the secretary that he desired to make an important and confidential communication to the government as soon as the president should permit it to be received; that at a subsequent interview the secretary of state informed him that having consulted the president on the subject of their former conference, he was authorised to receive his communication; that general Miranda then opened to the secretary of state his object in coming to the United States, exposed the condition of the province of Carracas, the general discontent of its inhabitants, and the ease with which it might become independent, concluding by a request for the countenance and succor of the government. That at a subsequent interview the secretary of state informed general Miranda that he had communicated to the president what had passed in their preceding conference; that the president's sentiments could not be doubted, but that government could afford neither succor nor aid to the enterprise in which he was engaged. That upon this general Miranda remarked that without the countenance of government, individuals might be unwilling to assist him, and the secretary replied that the U. States was a free country, where every one might do what the laws did not forbid. That general Miranda then observed that the bill depending for prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition might impede his measures, and the secretary answered that the bill might not become a law; that general Miranda informed the secretary that he had conferred with certain persons in New York respecting his views, and if government should privately make him a small advance of money he might, with the assistance of those persons, find the supplies he wanted; to which the secretary replied that the merchants would advance money whenever they became satisfied that they had an interest in doing so, and enquired what supplies he might want, and who were the persons with whom he had conferred; general Miranda answered that he wanted a few officers and privates, together with a quantity of arms and ammunition, and that he had conferred with commodore Lewis and colonel Smith, who had named your memorialist to general Miranda as the proprietor of vessels suitable to his views. Whereupon the secretary expressed himself favorably concerning the fitness of these persons named by general Miranda, adding in reference to your memorialist that it would be better than the St. Domingo trade, in which your memorialist had been some time engaged, and that colonel Smith was more qualified for military service than for the custom house, in consequence of which last observation, general Miranda then said that col. Smith would go with him, if he could have leave of absence; but the secretary replied that such permissions were unusual and could not be granted in this instance, and that the conference ended with an intimation on the

part of the secretary of state, that whatever might be done should be discreetly done, and with the understanding on the part of general Miranda, that though the government would not aid his enterprise, it met its approbation and encouragement, and that it would not be opposed; that general Miranda remained at Washington fourteen days and had several interviews with the president and secretary; in which time he wrote to colonel William S. Smith two letters, of which copies follow:

Washington, December 11, 1805.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I have received your letters of the 1st and 6th of this month, and our commander's of the 5th. The business you and him mention is on the *tapis* at this present moment, and will be concluded I hope in the course of this week. Not a moment is lost and the appearances look very favorable—have a little patience and you shall hear soon the result. I hope you will act on your side with as much activity, &c.

My best compliments to the worthy admiral and to major A. They both shall hear from me as soon as anything is decided; write to me here at Stelle's hotel and that will be sufficient, if the direction is Mt. Molini.

Yours,

M—A.

Col. Wm. S. Smith.

Washington, December 14, 1805.

DEAR FRIEND,

I saw yesterday for the second time both the gentlemen, and after talking fully on the subject, I think I brought the business to a conclusion. Yet Mr. M. upon hearing my determination of quitting this city to-morrow for New York, appeared surprised, and persuaded me not to leave it before Tuesday next, the 17th, when he expected me to dine with him, and a little more conversation I suppose. On consideration I thought that a stay three days longer might show calm and patience on my part, which would give to this step all the dignity I intended, though I am persuaded that no more will be obtained than what is already imparted. Their tacit approbation & good wishes are evidently secure, and they do not see any difficulty that may prevent the citizens of the United States in attending personally or sending supplies for this object, provided the public laws should not be openly violated. Your demand of permission or leave of absence is considered impracticable, and Mr. M. thinks easier to take the risk upon yourself at once; however we shall consider this subject with much reflection when we shall meet at N. York. On the 18th early I shall certainly leave this city for Philadelphia, from whence I will write to you again, and without much delay proceed to New York. In the meantime I request of you to have every thing ready for departure before the last day of December, and I beg of you to show to our worthy commodore as much as is necessary of this letter, not thinking prudent in me at this moment and on so delicate a subject to write any more; do the same with the major, and repeat to both my most sincere friendship and permanent esteem. When we meet you and they shall hear more on this subject, in the mean time act with much caution and great activity.

Yours,

M—

Your memorialist further respectfully represents, that the extraordinary equipment of the ship Leander, though made with some appearance of secrecy, was a matter of general conversation, and of great notoriety, in the city of New York, for a long time before she sailed. That several officers of the United States were acquainted with it; that in particular, it was well known to the collector of the port of New York, to whom a formal representation was made by an officer of high rank under the government of the state; and he collector was by him called upon to notice the fact; but the collector refused to do so, saying that it was not his official duty to notice the representation; that eleven days before the Leander sailed, on the 22d day of January last, general Miranda wrote to the president of the United States a letter, and a letter to the secretary of state, of which the following are translations.

New York, 22d Jan. 1806.  
MR. PRESIDENT,

I HAVE the honor to send you enclosed, the natural and civil history of Chili, of which we conversed at Washington; you will perhaps find more interesting facts and greater knowledge in this little volume, than in those which have been before published on the same subject, concerning this beautiful country.

If ever the happy prediction which you have pronounced on the future destiny of our dear Columbia is to be accomplished in our day, may Providence grant that it may be under your auspices, and by the generous efforts of her own children. We shall then in some sort behold the revival of that age, the return of which the Roman bard invoked in favor of the human race:

The last great age foretold by sacred rhyme,  
Renews its finished course; Sæonian times  
Roll round again, and mighty years begin  
From this first orb in radiant circles ran.

With the highest consideration and personal respect,

I am,

Mr. President,

Your very humble

And very obedient servant,

(Signed)

FRAN. DE MIRANDA.

To Thomas Jefferson, esquire,  
President of the United States.  
(PRIVATE.)

New York, 22d Jan. 1806.

SIR,

ON the point of leaving the United States, allow me to address a few words to you, to thank you for the attentions that you were pleased to show me during my stay at Washington. The important concerns which I then had the honor to communicate to you, I doubt not, will remain a profound secret until the final result of that delicate affair; I have acted upon the supposition here by conforming in every thing to the intentions of the government, which I hope to have apprehended and observed with exactness and discretion. The enclosed letter contains a book which I have promised to the President of the United States, and which I pray you to transmit to him. Have the goodness to present my respectful compliments to Mrs. Madison, and to believe me with the highest consideration and esteem,

Sir,

Your very humble

And obedient servant,

(Signed)

FRAN. DE MIRANDA.

To the honorable James Madison, esquire.

(To be continued.)

ALGIERS, February 22.

A number of occurrences have taken place here again, which show very plainly, how much greater the influence of France is with our government, than that of England; and how much more agreeable the person of the French consul was here than that of the English. In the midst of the disturbances, which happened in this state, Mr. Cartwright had succeeded either by cunning or by bribing the officers, to obtain some influence; particularly had he succeeded by these means with the Aga, but to his misfortune, this consequential person died shortly after, and at the very time, when the expectations and reports which he had spread respecting the renewal of the war on the continent, were entirely defeated by the occurrences in Germany. From that period his influence began to decline. The first instance of that he experienced already a few days before the death of his aforesaid protector, when at a divan to be held in the presence of the several consuls, Mr. Cartwright by appearing sooner at the appointed place, tried to snatch from the French consul the accustomed precedence. On the complaint of the French consul, whereby at the same time he laid open the whole conduct of the English towards the Turkish empire, the dey dissolved the divan, which had been convened to decide upon the complaints made against certain English cruisers, and without entering into any investigation thereof, took the severest measures against the same. A short time afterwards, the English attempted to meddle likewise with affairs of the government on the part of the dey, only about those of which he was not attending, and forbidden the palace of it. At the first instance sent by him in a disgraceful manner, wherein he reproached him; the flag was cut down, and finally the dey sent to the French consul, accepting the same.

M. Talleyrand or the French consul, tend that the position of his recent acquisitions, command the restoration of the Amiens. Let us answer, that the peace of Amiens entitles him to say, that the battle of the Baltic, in the committee of June, entreating his ministers to propose reasonable terms, that he thought what was reasonable could be obtained by putting ourselves in the enemy's power, and to consider what men would do. Let us stand in English shoes. M. Talleyrand or the French consul, tends that the position of his recent acquisitions, command the restoration of the Amiens. Let us answer, that the peace of Amiens entitles him to say, that the battle of the Baltic, in the committee of June, entreating his ministers to propose reasonable terms, that he thought what was reasonable could be obtained by putting ourselves in the enemy's power, and to consider what men would do. Let us stand in English shoes. M. 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appy prediction which you  
ed on the future destiny of  
ibia is to be accomplished in  
vidence grant that it may be  
spices, and by the generous  
own children. We shall then  
behold the revival of that age,  
which the Roman bard in-  
er of the human race:

age foretold by sacred rhymes,  
and course; Saternian times  
and mighty years began  
orb in radiant circles ran.

highest consideration and per-  
spect,

President,  
our very humble  
And very obedient servant,  
RAN. DE MIRANDA.  
Jefferson, esquire,  
of the United

New York, 22d Jan. 1806.

the point of leaving the United  
me to address a few words to  
you for the attentions that  
used to show me during my  
Washington. The important con-  
I then had the honor to com-  
you, I doubt not, will remain  
secret until the final result of  
affair; I have acted upon that  
ere by conforming in every  
intentions of the government  
to have apprehended and ob-  
exaction and discretion. The  
r contains a book which I have  
the President of the United  
which I pray you to transmit  
the goodness to present my  
compliments to Mrs. Madison,  
me with the highest consid-  
eration,

ur very humble  
And obedient servant,  
RAN. DE MIRANDA.  
able James Madison,  
esquire.  
(To be continued.)

GERS, February 22.  
r of occurrences have taken  
gain, which show very plainly,  
reater the influence of France  
government, than that of Eng-  
now much more agreeable the  
the French consul was here than  
the English. In the midst of the  
which happened in this state  
ight had succeeded either by  
bribing the officers, to obtain  
ace; particularly had he suc-  
e means with the Aga, but to  
ne, this consequential person  
after, and at the very time,  
expectations and reports which  
d respecting the renewal of the  
continent, were entirely de-  
the occurrences in Germany.  
period his influence began to  
he first instance of that he  
ready, a few days before the  
as a resaid protector, when it  
be held in the presence of the  
Mrs. Cartwright by appear-  
he appointed place, tried to  
the French consul the accus-  
cence. On the complaint of  
consul, whereby at the same  
open the whole conduct of the  
wards the Turkish empire, the  
the divan, which had been  
decide upon the complaints  
certain English cruisers, and  
ing into any investigation  
the severest measures against  
A short time afterwards, the  
attempting to meddle like  
affairs of the govern-  
s is to g. ed on the part of the  
the subscriber, only about those in  
the district of it. At the  
Orphans' just attending sub-  
nistration on forbidden the palace  
ier, late of it. At the  
persons havt sent by him to  
are hereby w. him in a disgrac-  
chis thereof re, wherein he re-  
5th day of Octam; the flag and  
excluded from, was cut down  
under my hanc, and finally the  
Rebecca hesitation, accept-  
l persons indebrace of the Eng-  
isted to make trial of a Portuguese  
tratrix. — negociacon for the  
ives. The co-  
PRINTED DAY, which was fin-  
AMEL SNOW, which was fin-

English consul had tried to make himself master of, and on the appearance of the Portuguese ships conducted himself in such a manner, that the government began to suspect, that said consul had given information to the escadre of the expected arrival of three Algerine privateers with a rich Portuguese prize, valued at a million of piasters. This suspicion made such an impression upon the dey, that he caused Mr. Cartwright to be told to quit Algiers; repeatedly declaring in public that he was a spy, and unworthy of representing any government. In consequence whereof, notwithstanding the endeavors made on the part of the English, the consul actually departed from here on board a sloop of war, which had come over from Gibraltar on purpose to fetch him.

LONDON, March 21.  
OF PEACE.

Bonaparte's proposal, supposing a proposal of a pacific nature to have been bro't over in the flag of truce, proceeds, we must believe, upon the principle avowed in his speech; that he is ready to negotiate upon the basis of the treaty of Amiens. Will not such an offer prove the apple of discord? Has Mr. Fox abandoned his administration of that treaty? It is evident, from the arguments of his partisans, that he has neither relinquished his opinion that the war was unjust, nor that the rupture of the treaty of Amiens was impolitic. All their observations tend to shew that their sentiments remain unchanged; but that they look for a change in the principles of those who formerly opposed the peace of Amiens. When they say that the question no longer is now, whether in 1801, the peace of Amiens was a good peace to be made, but what under all the circumstances of this country and of Europe, are the measures most proper to be pursued; they mean, that those who did not think the peace of Amiens good in 1801, must think it good in 1806, the power of France having been so augmented since that period. But what has lord Grenville said, looking not only retrospectively but prospectively? He could not contemplate any situation of the country which could justify the making of such a treaty: not nine months are elapsed since he declared, "that the treaty of Amiens had sown the seeds of our present misfortunes in so prolific a soil, that it was impossible the most poisonous fruits should not have sprung from it. The treaty of Amiens had placed the country in such an unfortunate situation, that it was agreed on all hands, that nothing was left to rescue us from its evils but the recurrence of war. Will lord Grenville consent to recur to that treaty which was so productive of evils that nothing could relieve us from them but war? Will he throw away the antidote that he may preserve the bane? Will he abandon that which he declared to be the remedy, in order to repossess himself of that which he asserted to be the evil?" "But circumstances," say the Foxites, "have changed; your objections might be very good in 1801, but see how affairs have altered in 1806. Look at the power of Bonaparte; how increased in size and stature! — how gigantic! Can you hope to diminish his authority upon the continent? Can you dispossess him of Naples, Genoa, or Germany?" All this is extremely well on the part of France; it would be extremely well in any man arguing in favor of France and siding with Talleyrand. And this is what we complain of in the Foxites; they never see any thing but the power of Bonaparte, the gigantic, irresistible power of Bonaparte. We recollect that Mr. Fox said last year, in the committee of supply, on the 1st of June, entreating his majesty's ministers to propose reasonable terms of peace, "that he thought the criterion of what was reasonable could only be determined by putting ourselves in the place of the enemy, and to consider what Frenchmen would do. Let us argue not as Frenchmen, but as Englishmen. Let us stand in English shoes.

M. Talleyrand or the Foxites may contend that the position of Bonaparte, and his recent acquisitions, entitle him to demand the restoration of the peace of Amiens. Let us answer, that the position of Great Britain entitles her to reject such demands, for that our situation has been improved, and our power increased, since that treaty. Those who would have us restore the peace of Amiens, must be prepared to say, that the battle of Trafalgar, and the annihilation of the enemy's navy, are of no value, and that our great English hero has died in vain. We have been successful against the enemy whenever we have met them; defeat and disgrace have attended their arms wherever they have ventured to contend with ours; we have shut

them out from the trade of the whole world, from the Adriatic to the Baltic; they are awed and defeated in every bay, port and creek: extension of continental power has added nothing to their means of annoying or attacking us, yet all those advantages are to be of no value. The acquisitions which the enemy have secured, not from us but from other powers, are to induce us to submit to the terms they demand of us, whilst the advantages we have obtained over them are not to give us any right to demand better terms than we have consented to accept before we had gained such advantages. We cannot drive the French from Geneva or Naples, and therefore we are to be willing to negotiate upon the basis of the stipulation of the treaty of Amiens: that is, to give up Malta, and consent to be shut out of the Mediterranean, thereby enabling the French to possess themselves not only of Malta but of Sicily.

If lord Grenville would not have submitted to make peace upon the terms of the treaty of Amiens, when all the continent has not made peace with France, will he consent to such terms now, when all the continent has not made peace with France, and when Russia our ally, has convinced a determined disposition to continue the war with France?

BOSTON, May 22.  
From our correspondent at New Bedford,  
5th mo. 18th.

"Messrs. RUSSELL & CUTLER,

"Arrived this day, ship Huron, capt. Clark, 27 days from Nantz. Captain C. brought no papers, but says nothing of much importance had occurred. He understood that an army of 80,000, were about to march from Paris for Denmark; their object to have the Baltic shut against the English. On the 20th ult. saw two English cutters, spoke one, and was informed they were then in chase of a Prussian vessel, and that for 15 days previous, they had sent in all the Prussians they met with. Captain C. heard, however, nothing of war at Nantz, between England and Prussia. Left at Nantz, ship Thomas, Folger, of New York, in 8 days; brig Union, Briggs, from New York, just arrived; ship Sally, Williams, from Charles-ton, do.; brig Lucy, Peckham, of New Bedford, from Baltimore via England, having been detained there, just arrived. Several other American vessels, names unknown.

BALTIMORE, May 7.  
Arrived last night, schr. Federal George, Field, from Boston. Passed two ships in the bay, bound up.

Allo, brig Eliza Ann, Thompson, 18 days from St. Peters, (Marr.) Left there, 9th inst. schr. Only daughter, for New York, next day; a brig from New Orleans arrived there a few days before, with 1800 lbs. flour, which she sold at seven dollars per bbl. the current price. Off Cape Henry, spoke schr. Highland, from Guadalupe for Alexandria. Passed in the bay, ship Ranger, from Dover. Off Puxent, Joseph and Phoebe, from Bremen. Off North Point, a light ship. Off Annapolis, schr. Somerset, and another schooner in the river.

NORFOLK, May 24.  
Arrived, snow Wentworth, Whitesides, 10 days from Barracoa, Capt. Whitesides sailed from Cape Francois on the 27th of April, in the schr. Clarissa, Townsend, of and for Philadelphia; on the evening of the next day, in the Caicos passage, was captured by two French pri-vateers and a felucca, and carried into Barracoa, after plundering him of his wearing apparel. On the 6th of May a French felucca privateer, came into Barracoa, who had been engaged with two Baltimore schrs, mounted one long twelve pounder, and had forty men, out of which she had killed, and 18 wounded, her bows and quarter stove in, her hull rigging and sails greatly injured. The privateersmen, declare that in consequence of this action, they will put to death every American they meet coming from St. Domingo. Left at Barracoa, schr. Reynard, Chester from this port, discharging; —, M'Laughlin, of and from Charleston, bound to Jamaica, was taken by a French privateer, detained two days, given up and allowed damages, and was to sail in a day or two; John, Hathaway, to sail from Jamaica in a day or two.

Ship Ticonic, Parsons, 55 days from Plymouth — Left there the 22d March, the following ves-els detained: ship Franklin, Dana, to sail for London the first fair wind, part of her cargo, damaged; brig Two Marys, Bourne, of Boston, bound to Holland, cargo landed partly damaged; ship Ambition, of New-York, bound to Amsterdam, part of the cargo landed; brig Lydia, of Plymouth, (Mass.) bound to Antwerp, under quarantine; brig Dragon of do. from Lisbon bound to Corunna, released.

Herrings and Shad.  
600 barrels excellent Herrings and  
Shad—for sale, by  
Douglas & Mandeville.

May 27.

d71

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 29.

A rumor was afloat yesterday, of intelligence having reached Baltimore, that his imperial and royal majesty of France and Italy, Bonaparte, had commanded the government of the United States to interdict all commerce between Great Britain and the said states. We do not know whether there are just grounds for such a report; but we are among those who think such a demand neither so distant nor improbable as some might imagine. If we look to the state of Europe, and observe with what promptitude the decrees of Bonaparte have been acquiesced in by powers greater in resources of men and means than we can pretend to, it would not be very unreasonable to expect it; nor could the ideas of a stretch of power so extraordinary be deemed either presumptuous or unwarrantable. Indeed the partial and impolitic proceedings of our national legislature cannot, in our judgment, fail to accelerate a demand so degrading and humiliating to our country. And while they evince to the world a disposition so hostile to G. Britain and so favorable to France, it is not improbable that the eagle eyed Bonaparte should overlook a conduct so suitable to his views, so necessary to his interests, and so ultimately connected with his vast designs. When such demand shall be made let the crimson of indignation cover the face of every American, or let the Declaration of Independence be blotted from the tablet of our memory, and the proud title of American be forgotten forever.

(Wash. Fed.)

## Spring Goods.

I. & M. SCHOLFIELD,  
have just received,

A large and general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, which they will sell at most reduced prices for cash only, or good notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria:

Consigning of the following Articles,

May 29.

2437

(Last Night but One.)

## ALEXANDRIA THEATRE

### FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LA

The Public are respectfully informed, that  
attachment of the Philadelphia Company,  
opening the Alexandria Theatre,

On Thursday Evening, the 29th,

The Performance will be

### BALANCING BY A L

She will balance a sword on the edge  
of a wine glass, and a plate on the sword,  
round at the same time. She will  
4 wine glasses and a decanter on  
all on the edge of a wine glass,  
chairs, tables, &c.

After which, a Pantomime

### OLD ROBIN

Jemmy's Ri

OLD ROBIN GR

JEMMY,

OLD WOMAN,

JENNY,

A Favorite Si

To which will be add

### Slack wi

Which was ever at  
her in America. She  
the wife, will kneel a  
surprising seat of the  
will swing on the wi  
feet, standing on da  
borne.

### The Fe

A piece taken

SHEL

SHELTY,

OLD MG.

The S

Song of the

The wh

T

TA

TA,

AD

### THEY ALSO HAVE

Three brick dwelling and two brick

Warehouses,

To rent on the most moderate terms.

### AND WILL FURNISH

ROUND & SQUARE TIMBER

On the shortest notice.

May 29.

### PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW,

At half past 3 o'clock, will be sold on Messrs.

Irvine & Dunlap's wharf,

40 hds. first quality SUGAR,

On a long credit, which will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 28.

## For Liverpool,

(To sail with all convenient speed)

The new, fast sailing

SHIP

INTREPID.

Captain SMITH;

Will take freight on moderate  
terms if early application is made  
to the master on board, or to

Marsteller and Young.

May 29.

## FOR SALE,

On board the ship INTREPID, lying at Conway's  
wharf.

1500 sacks Liverpool stoved Salt

100 tons common do.

A few boxes Crown Window Glass, of dif-  
ferent sizes

Some crates well all sted Earthen Ware

One cask Crucibles and empty Bottles.

They will be sold low it applied for imme-  
diately and taken from board.

Apply to

Marsteller and Young.

May 29.

## PUBLIC SALE.

TO MORROW,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the Vendue-  
Store, for the benefit of the Underwriters,

7 pieces of Superfine Cloth, and

one piece of Calimere:

Damaged on board the ship Enterprise, on  
her passage from Liverpool.

Philip G. Marsteller.

May 29.

## Hugh Smith,

Has now received by the William and John-  
the Enterprize, and the Intrepid, from Li-  
vepool,

A complete assortment of

## QUEEN'S WARE.

## JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

ROBERT GRAY,

THE SECOND VOLUME OF

CHASE'S TRIAL.

Price to subscribers Two Dollars Fifty Cents  
for the second volume—To non-subscribers Five  
Dollars the set.

May 22.

JOHN WATTS,

ALEXANDRIA,

Has just received, per the William Murdoch,  
(via Baltimore) from London, a complete af-  
fertment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual  
customers, viz.

Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hose

do. Silk and Leather Gloves

Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose

do. Silk and Leather Gloves

Silk and Cotton Chambray Muslins

3, 8, 7, 8, and 9 yards undressed Ginghams

Figured and plain Jaconet Cambricks

Plain and figured Jaconet Muslin

India Book Muslin

White and colored Cambricks

Plain and figured Leno Muslin

Leno Shawls and Veils

Italian Crapes and Lutestrings

London Chintzes and Calicos

White and colored Jean

Cambric Dimities

First class Long Nankinnes

Marseilles Jean and Muslin Weaving

Brown and Scarlet Bandances

Real Madras Hankerchiefs

3, 4, 4, 4, and 8 yards Damask Shawls

Diaper Table Cloths

Ruffles Sheetings

White and brown Sheetings

Superfine Cloths and Cashmeres

2 pieces Salisbury Cloth

3 bales India Goods

7, 8 and 4, 4 Irish Linens

White and brown Platlasses

Umbrellas and Parasols

German Ticklenburgs

White and brown Rolla

Bed Ticking

Apron and Shirting Checks

Waldron's Glafs and Cradling Scythes

Seed Hoes assorted in casks

Gentlemen's best London Hats, &c., &c.

6.

## TO RENT,

Will be given the 20th May,  
TO STORY FRAME HOUSE, sita.  
on Fairfax Street, lately occupied by  
a Shoemaker. The stand is good, and  
is occupied for a length of time by a  
man in his business, renders it an eli-  
gible for a person of that business. For

Thomas Irwin, or  
John Adam.

AMES BACON,  
STORE, on King Street, has, in  
to his former stock, added  
of Genuine Articles in  
Grocery Line;  
is assortment complete.

2 on his usual low terms,  
cigars, of various qua-

TEAS,  
particularly selected  
for  
family use,

quality.

WINES.

se,  
and New

cigar,

Ma. Pimento

Ground

Barley,

Duft and

Flotant

Stone,

ba-

gars,

To-

se,

and New

cigar,

Ma. Pimento

Ground

Barley,

Duft and

Flotant

Stone,

ba-

gars,

To-

## JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has  
received, from LEE & CO's Patent and Family  
Medicines Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the  
following

### Valuable Medicines,

which are in high esteem and general use throughout  
the United States, many of them being sold cheaper  
than the drugs of which they are compounded could  
be purchased at a retail store.

### TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent  
for ALEXANDRIA.

### DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthma, Catarra, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with  
the HOOPING COUGH;

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an  
immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short  
time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which  
children are liable.—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable  
and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-Ge-  
neral of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of  
Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for  
two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever  
colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered med-  
icine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent  
and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome  
affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and  
with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend  
Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving  
public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was  
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very com-  
plicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught  
several months ago. He breathed with the greatest  
difficulty, and was often driven into weakening fits  
when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice  
would frequently fail in such a degree that he could  
only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six  
weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to  
give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable  
medicine.

### Dr. Hamilton's

### GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the  
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-  
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile  
indulgences—residence in climates unfavorable to the  
constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent in-  
toxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the  
unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases pecu-  
liar to females and certain period of life—bad living in,  
&c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be  
absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,

Consumption,

Lowness of spirits,

Lack of appetite,

Impurity of the blood,

Hyderical affections,

Inward weakness,

External weakness,

Relaxations,

Involuntary emissions,

Obstinate gleet,

Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and  
obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impov-  
erishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole  
frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourish-  
ment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use  
of this medicine has performed the most astonishing  
cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EX-  
TRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,  
palpy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.  
And has performed more cures in the above complaint  
than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,

Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the prepara-  
tions you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard,  
which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic  
rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip  
joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and  
which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica,  
and every mode of treatment received into practice for  
the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this let-  
ter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, be-  
tween Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily  
makes oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflict-  
ed with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated  
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be  
confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length  
reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a  
cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medi-  
cal advice was followed, and every probable remedy  
attempted: when seeing several cures performed by  
Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were  
procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second  
street. The first application enabled her to walk across  
the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her  
usual state of health and strength.

Yours, &c.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before  
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.  
One of the justices of the peace for Phila-  
delphia county.

HAMILTON'S  
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of  
one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes,  
of every age, and in every situation, of various dan-  
gerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstruc-  
tions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar  
titles, so commonly complained of as operating with vi-  
olence, on the contrary a particular excellence of this it

contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and  
so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most  
delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week  
old should no worms exist in the body, but will, with  
out pain or griping, cleanse the Stomach and bowels of  
whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the  
production of worms and many fatal disorders. They  
are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross hu-  
mers and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints  
and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on  
the occasion.

### Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of  
four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Asca-  
rides, or small saw worm; the Cucurbitina, or short  
flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tenia or tape worm  
so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often ma-  
ny yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful  
and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagree-  
able breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupt-  
ed gums—Itching in the nose, and about the seat—Con-  
vulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of  
speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—  
Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes  
voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vom-  
iting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sicknesses at  
the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness  
of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A  
dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy  
complexion, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms  
should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm  
destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended  
with success in all complaints similar to those above  
described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the  
warm season will effectively prevent the vomiting and  
purgings of children, a dreadful disorder which annually  
destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is  
likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and  
has restored to health and strength a great number when  
in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular  
and plain instructions are given for every part of the ne-  
cessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness,  
having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

### CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

### WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of  
which any person may ascertain either by letter  
or personal application.

### TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Har-  
ford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty  
months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm,  
which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite  
the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and  
intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of  
his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep,  
and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be con-  
ceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite waned  
rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was  
unable to attend to any business—when he heard of  
some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm  
lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about  
FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the pos-  
session of Lee, & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon  
convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered  
its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for  
more of their medicine, with their advice, from which  
refused the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in  
several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX OR EIGHT  
YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and  
Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are  
well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors  
and himself will gratify any who may wish to make  
further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's  
worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when  
necessary, yet